Volume 2, Number 429

AMMAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1977 - RABIE AL THANI 18, 1397

India to remove press curbs

NEW DELHI, April 6 (R). — The Indian lower house of Parliament today approved legislation removing curbs on the press. The bill was supported by the opposition Congress Party that introduced the restrictions. The curbs will end when the upper house gives its approval. The Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act gave the government powers to ban reporting of specific subjects, close down papers and seize presses. Information Minister L.K. Advant told the lower house that it was not for the government to impose a code on the press. "Let it conduct itself," ha said. Mr. Advani also announced today that the Janata Party government was against monopoly in news agency operations.

Badran

"Nablus youths demonstrate

ABLUS, Occupied West Bank, pril 6 (R). — Hundreds of rab youths stoned Israeli sollers and Arab-owned shops to-ty to protest against Jewish titlement in Israeli-occupied

Israeli troops used tear gas break up the protest but

Hassan to visit Syria

AMMAN (JNA). - His High-AMMAN (JNA). - His Highness Crown Prince Hassan is scheduled to pay an official visit to Syria next Juesday, the official Jordan Jews Agency reported late Luesday night, quoting the Amman daily Al Akhber. The newspaper said that wince Hassan will have positical talks with President Hafez Assad and top Syrian officials, JNA reported. there were no reports of arrests or injuries.

Today's protest followed a march by thousands of ultra-nationalist Israelis through the

That march touched off an

In Bethlehem, Mayor Elias Freij complained that the town was broke and could not even pay salaries to its employees.

litary government had provided promised funds. A spokesman for the government said the authorities refused to provide any

Africa thought to dominate Častro's 2nd day of talks with Soviet leaders

eved to be discussing fuof his own talks and pari visits by Soviet President

> oth Dr. Castro and Presidtoday's talks, had pledged r countries' backing for blr African tours.

the forms this aid id take and on the vs of Dr. Castro and Mr.

gorny of the way the gue-a war in Rhodesia and Na-la (South West Africa) midevelop. ut Tass said only that the an leader's discussions with

Brezhnev, Mr. Podgorny, nier Alexei Kosygin and eign Minister Andrei Groto were held "in an atmoare of exceptional cordiality mutual understanding". i a speech last night, the an leader accused the West hypocrisy in criticising the t countries while ignoring human rights of Africans. Those of us who have visi-Africa and have seen the es of colonialism, capitalimperialism, and racism, understand what human B the imperialists are defe-said Dr. Castro.

ring our visit to Africa have seen how utterly dis-lited and bankrupt is bour-

DIS ABABA, April 6 (R)). Ethiopian head of state Metu Haile-Mariam said today people would fight to the h to keep Eritrea part of opia, and attacked the Suopenly and Somalia by im-

ddressing a huge crowd to brate the 1941 defeat of It-n occupation forces, Lt. Mengistu also said the xist revolution in Ethiopia id adopt "an even more nsive posture."

See ELF seizes Tessenei — p. 6

he 39-year-old colonel said anese President Jaafar Nii and "certain other reanary Arab rulers are endeting through their anti-peoand anti-linity plot ... to e upon us a choice between revolution and Eritres." also said that "the reacity rolers of a neighbour-more gum

cupled territories.

immediate Arab counter-demo-nstration in Nablus in which 13 people were detained after brief clashes with Israeli forces.

said the town now had only

further funds until the muni-cipality deducted income tax from salaries.

night at a dinner given in bis

Mr. Brezhnev, in his speech, defended Cuba's role in Africa

NEW DELHI, April 6 (AFP). — Iraq today lobbied non-aligned

nations meeting here with a

view to a grouping of raw ma-

terial-producing countries si-milar to that of the oil produ-

The Iraqi proposal was ma-de in a document distributed at a preparatory meeting for the

opening tomorrow of a minis-

terial meeting of the non-align-

ed movement's Coordination

bonour by Mr. Brezhnev.

SCOW, April 6 (R). — yan President Fidel Castro a second day of talks in Kremlin today with Com-nist Party chief Leonid Breev. Tass news agency repor-

and implicitly rejected allegations by Zaire that Cuban offr. Castro, who has just comiters led an invasion of the Zairean province of Shaba. : Soviet policy there in the plai Podgorny to Tanzania, ibia, Mozambique and So-

Podgorny, who took part nationalist groups during

inlomats said they believed talks were concentrating

> The oil cartel, the Iraqi document said, had proved an effective arm and the developing nations should establish similar groupings for their raw mate-

At least 17 of the 25 member nations of the coordination Bureau will be represented here hy their foreign ministers and observers are expected from about 20 other member nations of the movement.

Among the countries attend-ing are Cuba and Zaire, whose diplomatic relations were severed earlier this week. Zaire hroke off relations, alleging Cuban complicity in the invasion of southern Zaire.

On the agenda for tha five days of talks, sources said, are the questions of South Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Middle East and economic cooperation.

Ethiopia will never give up Eritrea, says Col. Mengistu

following the ideology of Scientific Socialism, were in the process "of challenging our revolution through the infiltrators whom they have trained and armed."

This appeared to be a reference to Somalia, which claims a large slice of Ethiopian terr-

itory in the southeast. The colonel said : "The broad masses of Ethiopia, arrayed alongside the men in uniform, today raise their voices to make known to the progressive peoples of the entire world that their choice is : "Revolutionary motherland whose frontiers are respected and safegurded, or

The colourful parade today included an elaborate reconstruction of the war against the Italian Facists who occupied Ethiopia in 1936, as well as displays by armed militiamen and members of Workers' Revolutionary Defence Squads equiservers noted there were many more guns on display than in

The youths stoned Arab mer-

charts who did not close their shops in Nablus, the main town of the occupied West Bank. All the shops in the city centre and the nearby old city immediately closed their shutters.

Today's resteet followed a

Samarian hills of the West Bank yesterday to oppose any Israeli withdrawal from the oc-

20,000 Israeli pounds (\$2,000). Mr. Freij said the Israeli mi

Imshand on his trip to the U.S.A., emphasises a point to correspondent Margaret Osmer and viewers during her appearance in Washington, Wednesday, on ABC's Good Morning America programme. Rejects Carter's idea at Washington press meet

Sadat: Israel cannot have 2 borders

JIHAN ON T.V. - Mrs. Jihan Sadat, wife of the Egyptian president (left), who accompanied her

WASHINGTON, April 6 (R). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today he disagreed with President Carter that Israel might be permitted to sta-tion forces beyond its geogra-phical borders under a Middle East peace agreement.

"Sovereignty is indivisible," he told a press conference. "We can't have two borders

the last day off bis visit bere, said he and Mr. Carter had discussed the idea, which the U.S. leader mentioned recently. at their White House talks this

"We agreed on certain points

Indian Foreign Secretary Ja-gat Mehta made an appeal at

today's preparatory session for "definite steps" to put into ope-

ration the programme drawn up

at the Colombo non-aligned

summit last August on econo-

The Iraqi document also cal-led for the setting up of a

small administrative unit at the

U.N. headquarters in New York

to assist the Coordination Bu-

If said too many decisions were taken "in great haste and

without adequate atudy and

A Yugoslav document circu-

lated among representatives called for the aetting up of a

group of experts to prepare a programme of action and coop-

eration on nuclear energy and

proposed the pooling of finan-cial, technical and scientific re-

sources in the nuclear field.

F-16 TECHNICAL

PROBLEMS

REPORTED

WASHINGTON, April 6 (R).

mic cooperation.

reau.

preparation.

raw-material producers

for any country."
President Sadat, who was on

dent Carter bope will be resum-ed later this year. Iraq suggests cartel of

he did not insist on having one. President Sadat, who leaves Washington later tonight, told a questioner that Egypt would normalise relations with Israel when a Middle East peace set-

tlement had heen reached.

President Sadat expressed concern over what he called Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa. He noted that Cuban leader Fidel Castro recently

What concerns me is this: I don't want to wake up in the morning one day and see what bas happened in Angola happe-

Waldheim: Detente is

-'The F-16 fighter plane being developed by the United PARIS, April 6 (R). — United Nations Secretary General Kurt States and four European allies has technical problems that could make it vulnerable in combat, congressional watchdogs said today. The General Accounting Offi-

ce (GAO) recommended that Secretary of Defence Harold Brown review certain features of the plane and cautioned him against letting "european pres-sure" curtail the test prog-ramme that is supposed to pre-cede fullscale production.

The report to Congress did not give details, except to say that significant problems relat-ing to the F-16'a vulnerability in combat were detected by a U.S. air force review team in 1975. These had not been corrected.

The F-16 is being bought by Belgium, Denmark, the Nether-lands and Norway in what has been termed the arms deal of the century. It enters full production in September.

The report said the existing schedule for several critical tests "seems optimistic and leaves little room for further delays or unanticipated test

The GAO said the air force view that the problem of the plane's vulnerability in battle is not significant has not been

and we differed on others," be

President Sadat also rejected another suggestion by Mr. Carter for a huffer zone, perhaps under international control, between Israel and its Arab nel-

"No ooe can yield any part of his land," he said. He said there could be no settlement in the Middle East unless the Palestinians were present at the Geneva peace conference, which be and Presi-

President Sadat, who previously announced he was seeking F-5e and F-5f fighter aircraft and other American military equipment, said that this issue

was still open. He added that he did not suhmit a specific shopping list to Mr. Carter and that an agreement was not reached because

He said with a chuckle ' that he would nevertheless still bar trade with the Israelis because they are in an economic mess.

like me." visited Moscow after touring a

number of African countries.

ning in Sudan," he said.

Mr. Sadat pledged that he would fight side hy side with

not at an end

Waldheim said in an interview published here today he does not believe the failure of last week's U.S.-Soviet arms limitation talks means the end to

detente. We are, it is true, in a period of transition and uncertainty," he told the newspaper Le Monde. "But both the American and the Russian sides are as interested as ever in the continuation of the detente po-

licy.
"I don't 'think that this incident (the failure of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's Moscow talks) could balt detente," be said.

Turning to other international problems, Dr. Waldheim said he feared a deterioration in the situation in Southern Africa unless a negotiated solution was found quickly. Dr. Waldheim said he heli-

eved there was the possibility

of a solution to the Cypriot

problem, "hefore the end of the year, but not before." He was also cautiously optimistic about the chances of reviving the North-South dialogue, the stalled Paris economic negotiations between rich and poor nations.

the leaders of Sudan if that country were threatened.

Meanwhile, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn said today that President Sadat will arrive in West Ger-many tomorrow for a private stay of several days in the Black Forest.

The president will fly to Stuttgart from Washington. He will spend a few days resting at an undisclosed resort in the Black Forest region of southwestern Germany before returning to Cairo.

letter to Premier

King Hussein launches social security scheme

AMMAN (INA). — His Majesty King Hussein, in a letter ad-dressed Wednesday to Prime Minister Mudar Badran, requested the government to begin the studies necessary for the enactment of a legal framework to embody a social security scheme for Jardan.

His Majesty told Premier Ba-dran that "the time is now ap-propriate for legislation which will guarantee the working individual and the good citizen welfare and security against weiners and security against sickness, incapacity, memploy-ment and ald age, and which will afford the individual's fa-mily possibilities at decent live-lihood, as a gesture of our faith in the Jordanian individual and as an encouragement for his additional loyal and constructive work,"

King Hussein explained the reasons why such a scheme should now be implemented by saying that "during the past two decades wa have witnessed our dear country leaping forth on the path of development to such a degree that nothing can compare with it sava the rapid changes in our life-styles and in the institutions of our society as well as the increased awareness of our people in all their sections and fields of activity. It is a source of great pleasure to us," His Majesty continued, "to see this development work its way into all aspects of the life of our society, pushing it forward to prosperity, social maturity and increased control

nal economy, within the frame-works of planning, and national and creative individual enterprise, has developed to such an extent that it now requires further organisation and intelli-gent effort in order to give it an adequate atmosphere for increased fruitful production," the King stated.

For these reasons, His Majesty went on, "we hope to see the relationship between the worker and the employer whi-ch, despite the limited resources, has managed to create so much already, firmly establish-ed on stronger bases of balanc-ed and equitable buman and

Price: 50 fils

social relationships."
Therefore, King Hussein addressed Premier Badran, "I request you, your Cabinet and government to expedite the study of (the social security scheme) and the drafting of appropriate legislatinn, bearing in mind its costs and the possibilities of its enactment in the nearest feasible time."



His Majesty King Hussein meets soldiers from Al Hussein Ibn Ali brigade Wednesday. (JNA photo).

Leftists ready appear offensive in south major

BEIRUT, April 6 (R). — Palestinian and leftist gunners today pounded the strategic town of Marjeyoun near the Israeli border in apparent preparation for a major offensive on rightwing positions in Lebanon's sensitive

Fighters in the area said that leftist-Palestinian troops had been joined by the Syrian-controlled Saiqa Palestinian com-mando organisation in showering heavy-calibre shells and rockets on Marjeyoun, the most important rightist stronghold

in southern Lebanon. Over the past few days, Saiga had also been involved in ground fighting and hit-and-run attacks in joint operations with Fateh, the biggest Palestinian

resistance group.
Observers here said that Saiqa's backing of other Palestinian guerrilla groups fighting for control of villages along the border with Israel appears to signal a aignificant change in Syria'a attitude towards parts of the Lebanese right.
Informed sources here said

that Syria was increasingly looking with disfavour at the close links between Lebanese rightists, who had appeared to be allies of Syria in the later stages of the civil war, and Israel which frequently covers rightist action in southern Lebanon with concerted artillery fire from positions across the border.

The sources also said Syria was displeased with the hardline on the Palestinians taken hy rightwing leaders such as Mr. Camille Chamoun of the National Liberal Party (NLP). Palestinian sources in Beirut said military reports received indicated the rightist refenders of Marjeyoun were weakening. The town was overrun by the

Travellers from the south reported that the Bint Jbeil area had come under artillery fire from rightist positions as rightwingers were attempting to push south on the road running parallel to the barbed-wire fen-

right last October after prolo-

nged fighting with heavy cas-

ce forming the Israeli border. But the Palestinians and their sault, travelers reported. Yesterday's fighting, describ-

leftist Lebanese comrades-inarms, buoyed by their success yesterday in beating back a massive rightwing counter-of-fensive, had repulsed the as-

ed as the biggest battle since last November, centred on Tay-

beh, a hill-top village on an im-

portant road junction. Taybeh was overrun hy the right last Thursday and retaken by the Palestinians five days later.

offensive bad begun after a massive artillery barrage from Israeli positions. According to unconfirmed reports today at least 25 rightwingers and one Israeli were

the border today. The hroadcasting station of the leftwing Independent Nasserite Movement reported that three Israeli armoured vehicles on loan to the rightists had been knocked out last night

ist stronghold of Qle'ja, less than a mile from Marjeyoun. The Nasserite radio said that rightist prisoners had confessed to having undergone mili-Commanders in the area said yesterday that the countertary training in Israeli before being sent across the border to join units in Lebanon. Meanwhile, hattle-weary Lebanese Phalangist troops carri-

ed their wounded into Israel today after 48 hours of hitter fighting against Palestinian commandos and leftist troops taken prisoner in action along of Taybeh.

for the atrategic horder village The rightwing Phalangists admitted they had been thrown out of Taybeh yesterday by a Palestinian-leftist counter-attace last Thursday. The Phalangists who stumbled through the gate in Israel's horder fence were unshaven and stared blankly ahead as

they carried their wounded Reuter correspondent Bernard Edinger who witnessed the spe; ctacle said they were well-ar-med and carried American-made M-16 or Soviet Kalashnikov assault rifles and were weighed

down by their steel helmets.

Israelis at the frontier said the Phalangists were disbeartened after their unsuccessful attempt to hold Taybeh. They had taken heavier casualties than has been usual in recent clasbes

in heavy fighting for the rightck after bolding the village sin-Arafat, Gromyko agree Geneva peace talks must be held "without delay"

MOSCOW, April 6 (Agencies)

— The Soviet Union and the
Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today agreed that the Geneva peace talks should be resumed without delay with the PLO taking part on an "equal footing" with other delegations, Tass news agency

reported..
The policy agreement came after PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, visiting Moscow since Monday with the largest Palestinian delegation ever seen in the Soviet capital, had talks here with Foreign Affairs Minister Andrei Gromyko.

It was the first meeting the Palestinians had held with the Soviet leaders. Observers said that, with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouira both currently visiting bere, Kremlin officials were finding difficults in fitting in all the meetings and talks. Tass reported that Mr. Gr-

omyko assured Mr. Arafat of Moscow's continued hacking for the Palestinian cause. He told him the Soviet Union

was 'on the side of the just cause of freedom and national independence of the Arab people of Palestine, Tass said. Describing the atmosphere at the talks as one of friendship and mutual understanding Tass

nge of views on the Middle East situation, and ways of achieving a lasting peace. They also discussed further ateps towards solving the Pal-

said they had a detailed excha-

estinian problem "with due re-gard to the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine including its right to self-deter-

mination and the creation of its own state," Tass said. Tass said the pressing need was noted for a resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace talks, with equal participation

ng been Soviet policy but both Israel and the United States have opposed the idea. Attempts to restart the Geneva talks have foundered largely on their objections.

for the PLO. Backing for a full PLO pre-sence in the conference has lo-

of reference, which define the Palestinian issue as a refugee problem. The council said Palestinians would take part on the basis of a 1974 United Nations' resolution reaffirming their right to self-determination and sove-

The wording of the Tass report left unclear whether Mr.

Gromyko and Mr. Arafat agre-

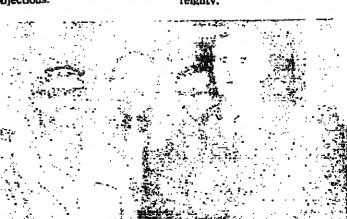
ed on a common approach to

the conference issues, obser-

tional Council adopted a prog-ramme ruling out Palestinian

attendance under present terms

Last month the Palestine Na-



MOSCOW TALKS -- Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andres Gromyko (right) meets with Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, for talks in Moscow, Wednesday. Mr. Ahmad Al Azhari, Mr. Arafat's political adviser stands in the centre next to the official translator. (AP wirephoto).

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Managing Editor Jenah Tanung.

Board of Directors Juna'a Hamad

Deputy Managing Editor: Bassam Richuri

Mahmond Al Rayed Responsible Editor

Editorial and Advertising Offices JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Austrian, Socilers, Tel. 67771/2/3/4 - Califert BURTIMES - Teler 1487 (Al Rab)

Dr. Doubletalk

Henry Kissinger came back to the U.S. Congress this week to make some comments about oil and American foreign policy, and, as in the days of his incumbency, he blended nonsense and contradiction in his own inimitable professorial manner. The thrust of Dr. Kissinger's remarks to a Senate subcommittee was that the United States should beware lest foreign oil producers hold American foreign policy "hostage". He especially mentioned the danger of Arab oil producers affecting America's commitment to Israel.

Dr. Kissinger is a strange fellow to talk about American dependence on foreign oil, as it was part and parcel of his global strategic plan to spin an ever tighter web between the United States and some of the major oil producers, notably Saudi Arabia and Iran. In fact, between 1972 and 1974, or in the critical period when the OPEC states started taking control of their oil industries as well as the price of internationally traded oil, it is now clear that America's tacit policy then was to let the price of OPEC oil rise, on the rationale that the U.S. would emerge from the new oil picture as the strongest industrial power, that the wealth accruing to several large OP-EC states (also primarily Iran and Saudi Arabia) would help these states remain close to the American camp as strong and well armed allies in a very important region of the world, and that the United States in general would stand to benefit from higher oil prices because it had the banking system and the industrial capability to meet the OPEC states' needs to recycle their excess cash as well as assist them in their vast industrialisation and development programmes. One of the cornerstones of American foreign policy during the past five years has been to form deep links with selected OPEC states. It is for this reason that today we no longer hear anything about the Kissinger-Simon plan to form a \$25 billion safety net to help industrial states hurt by the oil price rises, and that we similarly no longer hear much at all about Dr. Kissinger's personal baby, the International Energy Agency, which is still worth little more than the paper its founding charter is printed on.

The blunt reality that Dr. Kissinger and most Americans refuse to face up to is that American energy use is rising, domestic American energy production is declining, and the gap between the two is made up by foreign oil and gas. For all of 1976, total U.S. energy use rose by 4.8 per cent, and imports of crude oil and petroleum products increased 21.4 per cent, to account for 40.6 per cent of American oil use, according to U.S. government figures. In January of this year, oil imports in the U.S. averaged above 8.7 million barrels a day, or a full 50 per cent of total American oil consumption.

This is the reality of the world Dr. Kissinger has brought about for the American people by his policies while in office. It is an act of pitiful hypocricy and intellectual savagery for him to go to the U.S. Congress this week and warn against foreign oil producers holding American foreign policy "hostage". In or out of office, the man apparently has no shame.

PRESS COMMENTARY ARAB

Three Jordanian dailies discussed in their Wednesday edi-torials the Middle East crisis, the rights of the Palestinians and the Arab solidarity needed to enable them to face the ene-

AL RA'I, under the heading "Before we go to Geneva" said that the protest march which took place Tuesday on the West Bank, organised by the ultra-religious Gush Emunim movement, is but an example of Israel's true intentions for peace. It also confirms the veracity of the Jordanian analysis which is a warning to Arabs to beware and be cautious, as the wish for peace proclaimed by the Arabs and the international community has no place in Israel's plans. Israel's only preoccupation at present is to ensure more expansion, as demonstrated by the Israeli actions.

This contradiction between Israel's wish and that of the majority of nations may seem strange to us, the paper said, but this has not prevented Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin from discussing peace efforts in Washington on the one hand while on the other hand passing the U.S. administration

a new military shopping list. Our methods in countering these measures have not changed either. What is required from us, the paper concluded is to adopt a new method other than just voicing support for the struggle of the inhabitants of the occupied territories. Otherwise we shall find when we go to Geneva that we will just

be mourning the losses.
AL DUSTOUR, under the heading 'The Palestinian homeland and the Arab situation" outlined the emphasis placed by His Majesty King Hussein, in an interview he gave to French television, on the necessity for the participation of the Palestinians in the Geneva confere-

This emphasis, the paper added, illustrates the true picture of Jordan's stand on the problem; something Jordan has always tried to achieve. This condition is essential, without which no peace settlement could

What is also important, the paper added, is to enable the Jestinians establish a Palestinian bomeland on Palestinian soil; not on any other. It goes without saying that Jordan supports such a policy.

A second fact many times af-firmed by His Majesty was that Arab strength is the only factor which will enable us to recuperate the Palestinians' rights. Therefore, it rests with the Arabs, the paper added. to build their strength and bolster their solidarity, for strength alone will give them the choice to move and act when and in the manner they see fit.

AL SHA'B, said that His Majesty's repeated warnings to avoid placing too many hopes on the efforts to reconvene the Geneva Middle East peace conference stem from the fact that, if reconvened, the conference will only be the start of a long and ardnous process with even chances of success

or failure. Also His Majesty's call for Arabs to increase cooperation among themselves and bolster solidarity would place the Arabs in a stronger position which would enable them to choose the appropriate alternatives at the suitable time in case the reconvening of the conference

We are in need of more cooperation and self-sacrifice, the paper said, to build an Arab force capable of shaping events and imposing its will at the time it sees fit.

Britons go to Mintoff's aid to help Malta's development plans

A panel of retired Britons living in Malta is to help the Malta vernment in its efforts to provide jobs. Many of these residents have great experience and expertise in industry, commerce and the professions -- just the sort of experience needed on the island. The panel will work with the Maita Development Corporation and will advise in the setting up of new industrial pro-

VALLETTA, (Gemini) — A "think tank" of Britons retired in Malta is to be set up to help the Maltese government in its development plans. The British Residents Initiative (BRI), as they will be known, will place what has been described as their "considerable expertise and experience in the commercial, industrial and professional activity" at the disposal of the Maltese government. They will work closely with the Malta Corporation Development (MDC). Their main task with the

corporation will be to advise in the setting up of new in-tensive, export-oriented pro-

The idea that Britons resident in Malta should offer their services in an honorary and advisory capacity, was mooted as far back as October 1975 by the British Residents Association.

The association published an appeal in its magazine Malta Life and gave a list of the in-dustries in which their mem-bers bad expert knowledge. These ranged from specialisation in fuel technology, geology with special reference to the development of mineral resources, marine superinten-dence and port development, among other things.

Many of the members had occupied high positions in in-dustry and other sectors in Britain and in former British territories before they retired

The British Residents Initiative, launched by the British Residents Association though not officially a part of it, aims to reach all persons with some-thing to offer irrespective of whether be or sbe has a permanent residence permit or not it aims especially to reach anyone who may have an idea for the creation of a new industry, or the further deve-

lopment of an existing one. The setting up of the "think tank" was the brainchild of Malta's Prime Minister, Dom Mintoff, who suggested it during a meeting with members of the Britisb Residents Initiative. BRI will include men with high level experience in production engineering, industrial research, technological services, factory management, marketing, merchandising, export-ing and public relations. The first exploratory meetings have already been held and several

That Malta could do with such expertise is a well-known fact. The prime minister him-self said in one of his broadcasts that the island was handicapped by the lack of managers and went as far as to say thet he would not hesitate to import foreigners should the eed arise. The Minister for Labour, Miss Agatha Barbara, has also said that there was a need for more marketing experts since their shortage was one of the main problems facing Maltese industry.
What has surprised many in

promising projects are under

Malta is why it had taken so long for successive governments to tap this wealth of experience. The influx of Britisb residents began in the 1960's when many, attracted by very low income tax rates and the cheapness of property, settled in Malta. The newcomers paid sixpence-in-the-pound income tax and became nicknamed the "sixpenny settlers".

Their arrival resulted in a property boom and the Nationalist government of the day was beartily attacked by Mintoff's Malta Labour Party, then in opposition, for selling the land to the foreigners. Dom Mintoff bimself once said that he preferred tourists to per-

manent residents.

The rates the settlers pay in

income tax now are the same as every Maltese pays and there are other conditions. such as the one under which the bolder of a permanent residence permit must do no work and own only the home in which he lives.

Other conditions relate to the amount of capital they must bring into Malta before they are given residence per-

The number of permanent residents is not as large as it was some years ago. Many left when the tax rates were increased. A further decrease in their number is expected be-fore March 1979, when the British presence in Malta ends with the lapse of the seven year agreement on the lease of bases to Britain and NATO.

The British, the only foreign forces allowed on the island, are already packing up. The navy is rarely seen in Malta's harbours nowadays except for the occasional frigate. The air force still has its maritime reconnaissance squadrons at Luga airfield but the royal marines unit "axed" under British defence economies, is soon to leave.

The experts among the residents can still do much to repay the hospitality the Maltese have always shown them and will, no doubt continue to accord them, even after 1979. Dom Mintoff's government, elected to a second five-year term last September, is determined to set up as many industries as it can. The aim is two-fold -- to absorb the labour which would become gradually redundant as the British forces leave and to increase exports.

Malta will never again serve as a foreign base and will gain its true independence in 1979. It is for that reason that his

government is accelerating its industrialisation programme, which it is hoped the British settlers will be able to assist. The more Mr. Mintoff can achieve between now and March 31 1979, the nearer he will be to his dream of an independent and economically viable Malta acting as a bridge between Europe and Africa.

Dom. Mintoff has said that

sound show ever staged.

Third Circle Phantasmic By Omar Jawad

The vast Arab potential.

I am a fervent Arab nationalist, and I be-lieva that the Arabs are at a stage in their historical development where great possibilities are staring them in the face. So I have scanned our Arab landscape to find out what it is that the Arabs can do best and what it is they need most, in order to put the two together and make full use of our potential.

I have found that what the Arabs can do best is to fight each other, and what they all seem to want most is to further the great development objectives they have. So why not combine these two aspects of the Arab personality for the good of all? I have an ide I usually do, and I propose it for public dis-

My idea is to harness the full power of the war in southern Lebanon and use it for constructive developmental purposes. How is this to be done? Very easily, really, if you consider that even nuclear explosions can be used for positive purposes.

My suggestion is to take the Lebanese war on tour thronghout the Arab World, much like a circus or an orchestra makes a tour of many countries and plays to different audiences. The benefits of this would be varied and substantial. For one thing, it would be a real shot in the arm for the Lebanese postcard industry, which has been understandably dormant of late.

The old cards showing cedar trees and set-ting suns at Byblos could be replaced by daring and bold new pictures of Abu Arz eating a cedar tree or such lovely southern pastoral villages as Marjeyoun or Taybeh. A special Arab Unity card could be sold on Arab League day to mark the spirit of fraternity that has reached its peak in Lebanon. We could explain the mechineguns by saying that this is a traditional Lebanese symbol of greeting and hospitality, as well as a symbol of how well the Arabs have been able to assimilate the transfer of Western technology.

With the tremendous Lebanese entrepreneurial spirit, I'm sure someone there would come up with a slogan such as "Rent-A-War". or "Action on Your Doorstep" to publicise the touring war. It would be a big boost for such places as Aqaba, which is trying to promote its tourist attractions, but still suffers from a lack of leisure activities. What better than an indigenous Arab war to liven up those slow evening hours?

The combatants could be restricted to, say the new floating dock, which could be con-veniently floated out to the middle of the gulf so that special dinner-dance parties could be beld along the hotel-fronts to the soothing background sights and sounds of artillery, hand-held rockets and automatic rifles. Bathers lounging on the sand would have a tremendous visual extravaganza, which could be advertised abroad as the most spectacular light and

There are other ways the Lebanese war car be taken on tour to help Arab development, think specifically of the plan to widen and deepen the Suez Canal. Instead of paying hundreds of millions of dollars to foreign companies to do the work, why not let Arab tech nology and enthusiasm do it at a far lower cost? After all, if the war is still going on in Lebanon, we may as well get some use out o'.

I can imagine the combatants on opposite sides of the canal, blazing away at each other. The canal would be widened and deepened within a matter of weeks. Of course an Egynthan engineer would just have to keep telling the fighters to move along the length of canal, and we'd have to hire a foreign dredging common after it's all near to pull the ing company after it's all over to pull the bodies out of the water. For added realism, we could ask for a few rounds of Israeli shelli now and then, particularly when precision destruction is required for those really tricky

engineering jobs.

While the war is in that part of the Arai While the war is in that part of the Aral World, I could also see taking the boys out in the Western Desert in Egypt to help the ole exploration work that's going on. What will the expense of seismic testing these days, we could save large amounts of money by taking advantage of the enormous explosive power of the Lebanese war. The fighters would have to pause briefly after each shell is fired so the engineers could read their meters, but. In sure this can be arranged. sure this can be arranged.

Similar uses can be made of the Lebaness war throughout the Gulf region, where was construction projects are being undertaken. I Jeddah needs some hilly land levelled and cleared to make room for a big new airport or a bousing scheme, the Lebanese war could be flown down there for a week and the job would be done cheaper and faster than any formal contractor could hope to do it. And with the Lebanese and the Palestinians both involved we'd have the creme de la creme of Arab efficiency and business-mindedness. We could print special publicity brochures describing the full range of technical services available from the Lebanese war teams, and I could ever Similar uses can be made of the Lebanes: from the Lebanese war teams, and I could evaluage the war being taken on tour to Europe or the United States in the near future. I can think of no more fitting testament to the happy marriage of Arab and American technologies capabilities than if the Lebanese war could by held in the Texas Astrodome indoor stadius

some cool summer evening.
But all this and more could come at a late stage. The spinoffs for television and radio ar endless. International tours and special ar nual cultural festivals are both good post bilities. The income that can be generated from intelligent uses of the Lebanese war is virtually endless. I just mention these ideas briefly the hope that others will refine them and per improvements the statement of the state haps start applying them. I know that we hav tremendous capabilities in the Arab world, an I don't like to see our efforts wasted.

OPEC takes increasingly precarious role since December split

LONDON, (Gemini) - The Western oil-consumer world has been mesmerised hy the power of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ever since the trau-matic developments of October 1973 which changed forever the balance of the world economic

At first the West behaved as though it faced total economic doom. Then it adjusted to higher oil prices and attempted to destroy OPEC power and to divide its members from the rest of the Third

Recent tactics along these lines have included the suggestion that Saudi Arabia be invited to join the Group of Ten rich financial countries since ber buge wealth gives her a special responsibility to help maintain the world's eco-nomic system (which means western capitalist system), the suggestion that Iran should be invited to join the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Both these measures. course, are designed to detach the two most powerful mem-bers of OPEC from the rest. Such tactics did not look especially likely to succeed as long as OPEC maintained its soli-

this changed December with the Doha, Qatar, OPEC meeting which saw a split in the ranks of the organisation for the first time something the West had been hoping and working for during the preceding three

Thus, as of January 1 this year, Saudi Arabia decided to go against the wishes of the majority of the OPEC nations and increase the price of her oil by no more than 5 per cent (she was joined in this by the United Arab Emirates) while the other eleven members, led by Iran and Iraq, put their prices up by ten per cent.

The West was delighted and hailed the Saudi action as "statesmanlike". Saudi Arabia has the reserves to make possible such a lone stand and is now talking seriously of a major increase in her total

In the meantime the hawks
- and especially Iran - bave learnt a bitter lesson as the western consumers have been queueing up to ohtain a greater proportion of cheaper Saudi oil at the expense of the rest

During the months of October, November and December 1976 buge lines of tankers waited to take off Iran's oil and daily production soared to a final quarter output of 6.6 million barrels per

day. This suffered a disastrous as a result of tha split; and drop during the first nine days of January when output fell to a level of only 3.5 million

determined Iranian bid to force her customers into barter deals for her oil and this tactic may well have major new trading consequences for the future. By February 1977 a comp-

One consequence of this

changed situation has been a

romise was being suggested: That each camp would adjust its prices by 2.5 per cent --the Saudis increasing the price of their oil by that amount. the other OPEC members reducing theirs by the same per-

So far the suggestion has borne no fruit while pressures are mounting upon Saudi Arabia (from within and without) to increase her output so that it can take up a larger part of consumer demand.

The real question at issue is whether OPEC -- as it appeared to be in the heady days of 1973 - 1976 -- can continue as a major factor in the world economic picture or whether it has passed its peak of influence because of new factors in the

First, the split. It is certainly serious for OPEC and no doubt welcome to the consumers, yet too much should not be read into it.

The interests of OPEC members in retaining or returning to a policy of solidarity are very great indeed and though Saudi Arabia may appear willing for the present to embark upon a course of its own it should not be overlooked that it is first and foremost an Arab state and that if it cannot obtain the breakthroughs it is seeking by its present policy -over the Israell question and the North-South Dialogue -- it may well return to the OPEC fold and become a hawk.

More important for OPEC are other oil developments outside its membership. First, there are a number of indications that the Soviet Union, which has a substantial surplus to all its needs, is determined to increase its share of the world export market. Second, there is still a major question mark as to what enit is true, the U.S. is importing some 8 million bpd., mainly from OPEC sources, and the Immediate indications are of still greater reliance upon such imports and most especially those from Saudi Arabia. On the other hand there are

the prospects of "safe" Alaskan supplies coming on tap and there could be a determined new U.S. energy policy.

Third, there is the North Sea oil. Not only will Britain selfsufficient by 1980 (though it will continue to ûnport crude and export some of her own production for various trading reasons), but it and Norway between them will be in a position to supply a very large part of the total import requirements of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Thus, over issues such as the North-South Dialogue it seems probable that for the next few years the West will talk much and do little until it is in a strong enough position to cease making any concessions at all.

Fourth, there is the imponderable of China which -- on present showing and predictions -- could well be in a po-

ergy policies the new Carter administration in the United of Japan's needs by 1980, thus again cutting much of the need . States will follow. At present, for OPEC oil. Finally, new friends are cons-

tently being made: Mexico appears about to enter the big producer league and there are high hopes for substantial finds other places, such as Cameroon in Africa. All these possibilities make the present predominant position of OPEC increasingly precarious for the

future. On the other hand new predictions of consumption patterns now appear to suggest that despite all the new finds and developments demand is again about to rise at such a

rate that by 1985 there '1 be an absolute shortage of s ply. Should this indeed t out to be the case then, c-pite new finds and variat on the off scene, OPEC remain very powerful indeed

If it is to play the part b economically and politically write. in relation to the North-So Dialogue, for example - - t it would clearly like to do ti it should try, and quickly, soive its differences and rsent to the consumer wo once more a solid front : . single price structure. Whet this is practicable possibility: the immediate future rema. to be seen.

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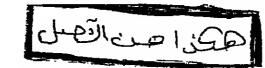
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مكدا صن النصل

For World Health Day

Developing nations: 80% of children; 97% of their deaths

ORDAN, with all members of the U.N. World Health Organisation (WHO), today marks World Health Day. WHO's theme for this year is "Immunise and Protect Your Child". For this occasion the Jordan Times interviewed Dr. Naji Ayyash, who is in charge of UNRWA's medical services for Jordan and the Secretary of the Society of Community Health in Jordan.

By Salem Nahhas Special to the Jordan Times

History

O.: Why is April 7 celebrated as World Health

. The Charter of the United ations was edopted and signt at the San Francisco Confe-nce in May 1945. The charter intained clauses envisaging e establishment of a specialid health organisation of the nited Nations. Subsequently e World Health Conference et in New York in June/July 46, and prepared a draft contution for what was to beme the World Health Orga-

sation (WHO).

Q. How is World Health Day celebrated?

A.: Each year WHO selects a bealth topic of international importance and the bealth au-thorities of member-nations arrange lectures and talks given through the mass media and organise other activities in or-der to demonstrate the importance of this theme for the health and progress of mankind. The topic for this year is "Im-

High mortality rate

Q.: What is the importance of "Immunisation"?

A.: In this world, four out of every five children live in deve-



WHO came into existence ough the ratification of its United Nations on April 7, 18, but in the interim, a temary commission was establid. Therefore, WHO celebrathe coming into being of its estitution by observing what now known as World Health

. Main functions

.... What are the main unctions of WHO and he means by which they re carried out?

The main functions of WHO i be broadly summarised as lows

Epidemic intelligence of municable diseases, standa--sation of statistics, nomentures, binlogicals and drugs. Services to its member gonational health program-

Education and information, is includes fellowship pro-immes, surveys and publica-

loping countries. It is regrettable that ebout 97 per cent of all deaths among children occur in developing countries. In these countries 100 children out of 1,000 live births do not celebrate their first birthday, whereas in developed countries only 15 children out of every 1,000 live births pass away during the first year of their life.

Highest priorities

The high infant mortality rate in developing countries is attributable to two main preven-table causes; infectious diseases and malnutrition. Thereforre the prevention of the main "killing" communicable diseases through immunisation, and the improvement of child nutrition should be given the high-est priority in the planning of health services in these developing countries and should co-

nstitute an integral part of pri-mary care medical programmes. Unfortunately, at present, there is no effective chemoprophylaxis against viral diseases and the usefuiness of the chemoprophylactic and chemotherapeutic regimens so far employed appear to be inadequate. Resistant strains of microorganisms are emerging.

furthermore present antibiotics have limitations due to their adverse side effects and undesirable reactions.

Disease nowadays may travel with the same speed as seen in human travel. Fast travel and the shared borders across which communicable diseases may move add weight to the potential benefits of immunisation and to the need for international consultation and coordina-

Q.: What are the prospects for new developments in vaccine research?

A.: Although the vaccines available today have contributed greatly to the control of eight important communicable diseases T.B., tetanus, diphthe-ria, whooping cough, typhoid and paratyphoid, measles and smallpox -- there are other pa-rasitical and infecious diseases for which as yet no particular vaccine has been developed. Sexually transmitted diseases. malaria, amoebiasis and belminthic infestations are examples.

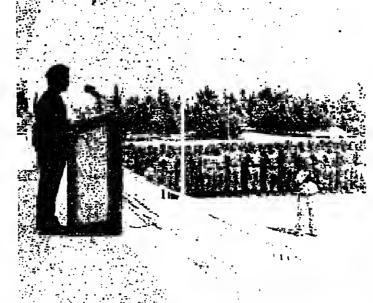
Youth Minister pushes national library

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf stated that his ninistry is now trying to establish a national library with its headquarters in Amman and branches in all the main cities, During a meeting with the Administrative Board of the Jordanian Libraries Organisa tlon Tuesday Sharif Sbaraf said that the ministry is also working to boost the efficiency of those working in libraries to ensure the steady development of this service.

He also announced the establishment of a special department for child education at the Department of Culture and Arts.
The minister coocluded by

praising the Libraries Organisation on its efforts in backing and developing libraries.

The president of the organisation reviewed the aims and activities of the organisation



His Majesty King Hussein addresses officers and soldiers of Al Hussein Ibn All brigade during his inspection visit Wednesday morning. (JNA photo).

GEMAYEL RETURNS TO BEIRUT

AMMAN (R). - Lebanese Phalangist Party leader Pierre Gemayel left Wednesday for Beirut after a one-day visit to Jordan during which he conferred with King Hussein on the situation in Lebanon.

Reporting bis departure, the official Jordan News Agency said the King and Mr. Gemayel also discussed the prospects of a peace settlement in the re-

Mr. Gemayel was seen off at Amman airport by the Chlef Chamberlain, Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zeid, the Lebanese ambassador to Jordan and embassy of-

Iraqi trade team arrives

AMMAN (JNA). - The Director General of the Iraqi Trans-port Organisation, Mr. Hu-welsh, arrived here Wednesday at the head of his country's delegation for talks with Jordaoian officials on the possibility of rentiog land io Aqaba free zone for storing lraqi. goods imported through the port.

presides over Armed Forces meeting

King Hussein

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, presided over a meeting at the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces Wednesday. He was briefed by Commander-in-Chief Lt. - Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker on present and future plans for the development and modernisa-tion of the forces.

The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Minister of Court Amer Kham-mash, the chief of staff and his assistants, the commaoder of the Roya! Jordanian Air, Force, the King's military secretary, the general inspector of the Armed Forces and a number of formation and unit lea-

HOSPITAL NAMED AFTER AL BASHIR

AMMAN (JNA). - The Cobinet decided Wednesday evening to rename Ashrafiyeh Hospital after the late Health Minister Dr. Mohammad Al Boshir. who died in the tragic acci-dent that took the life of Queor Alya.

Arab Engineers Union meets

AMMAN (JNA). - Minister of Public Works Said Bino opened the three-day meeting of the Higher Council of the Arab Engineers Union Wednesday. In his opening speech, the minister welcomed the delega-

tioos and pointed out the important role the engineer must play in building up the pillars of civilisation. During this first sesson the

Council discussed the resolutions and recommendations passed during its 1976 session in Rabat. Participants also discussed reports presented by a Union delegation, which toured a number of Arab countries seeking moral and material backing for the union. The Council will further discuss its budget, review reports and recommendations drawn up by its permanent committees and elect its president, members of the executive committee. a secretary general and two as-

Discussion will also centre

on the results of seminars on consulting engineering; reports from Euro-Arab experts on consultative services; a housing seminar to start in Amman Saturday: an engineering teaching seminar to be held in Alexandria in June; a technology transfer seminar to be held in Baghdad in October; a report presented by the secretary general of the 14th Arab Engineering Conference to be held in Damascus in 1978; and a

UNESCO seminar on energy in the Arab countries.
The cooncil will study the

Union's participation in the activities of the International Union of Engineering Associaions and a report presented by Jordanian engineers on the con-dition of Arab students of the West Bank and Gaza Strip studying in Arab universities.

Among the others who spoke at the first session was Union Vice President Ahmad Al Haklmi, who thanked the King and the government for hosting the delegations participating in the meeting.

The opening was also atten-ded by Minister of Transport Ali S'heimat, and his Under-Secretary Hashem Al Taher.

Sharif Sharaf tells Jordan Television

Israel distorts Carter declaration on need for Palestinian homeland

AMMAN (JNA). — Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdu! Ha-mid Sharaf Tuesday said that Israel has tried to give Presi-dent Jimmy Carter's declaration on the oecessity of esta-blisbing a Palestinian homeland a different meaning to that meant by the U.S. president.

ing his views in an interview on Jordan Television Tuesday evening. He was replying to a question on Israel's insistendeclaration as meaning that the Palestinian homeland should be established outside Palestinian

Jordan is in constant contact with the U.S., he added, and His Majesty King Hussein will soon pay a visit to the U.S. to meet President Carter and discuss with him the subject

"However, what is important is not the Israeli allegations, but the Jordanian and Arab position. Our job does not consist in interpreting the American declaration. The question is not that of any homeland for the Palestinians, but that of the Palestinian homeland. We are not searching for a homeland to give them. We are defending their rights in their land," he

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of

depend upon the balance of power: "If the Arab position is strong and based on solidarity and the mobilisation of all Arab potential, the chances of a just

Sharif Sharaf: Israeli

Commenting on His Majesty's

warnings that the Middle East

region is presently exposed to

a number of conspiracies, he

said that this stemmed from the

fact that there are many atte-

mpts underway to prevent a

just peace settlement, in addi-

tion to the existence of Inter-

national attempts backed by Israel to absorb Palestinian

as those with Saudi Arabia."

these conspiracies.

distortions.

Sharif Sharaf was expoundon explaining Mr. Carter's

'This clear-cut position by Jordan on the matter explains the fierce campaign launched by Israel against Jordan, which reached its climax with Gen. Sbaron's declaration that Israel considers Jordan and King Hussein as its greatest enemy." he continued. "Israel is aware that Jordan's clear and moderate position constitutes an chstacle to its expansionist aims on Palestinian soil."

On Jordan's role in any peace settlement and the chances

The first column is how much you would receive in Jorda-nion fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes bow much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling

U.S. dollar

| German mark | 139.0 | 1 39 .4 | |
|-------------------|-------|----------------|--|
| French franc | 66.8 | 67.0 | |
| Swiss franc | 130.7 | 131.1 | |
| Italian lira (for | | | |
| every 100) | 37.4 | 37.6 | |
| Saudi riyal | 93.5 | 93.8 | |
| Lebanese pound | 109.3 | 109.9 | |
| Syrlan pound | 81.6 | 81.9 | |
| Iraqi dinar | 942.0 | 948.0 | |
| Kuwaiti dinar | 1.145 | 1.151 | |
| Libyan dinar | 820.0 | 835.0 | |
| Egyptian pound | 462.0 | 470.0 | |
| UAÉ dirham | 84.5 | 85.0 | |
| | | | |

331.0

of achieving a final settlement in the Middle East, Sharif Sharaf said that a solution will

peace will increase."

resentatives of the Palestinian people. However, he said, we are searching for the suitable tramework where equality of all citizens can be ensured: At the beginning of the interview, Sharif Sharaf praised King Hussein's courage, decisi-

On the absence of parliam-entary life in Jordan, Sharif

Abdul Hamid said that this is

under serious consideration by

officials. His Majesty stated at

the Arab Parliamentary Union

meet two months ago that Jor-

dan adheres to the democra-

tic and parliamentary process

and that exceptional circumsta-

nces had prevented its realisa-

tion here. These circumstances are well known, he added, and

have resulted from Jordan's de-

cision to adhere to the Rabat

summit resolution naming the Palestine Liberation Organisa-

tion as the sole legitimate rep-

veness and capacity to adopt a moderate, logical and open Finally, Sharif Sharaf expressed the importance for a coun-

try to mobilise its potential and form a united family capable of achieving planned progress in the economic, social and political fields.

On the Jordanian press, Sharif Sharaf said that it had progressed during the last years. In particular on the technical level, but in his comorn at still has many shortcoming as to content, research work, editorials conveying the country's viewpoints and primary attu-



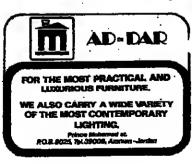
The British Embassy will be closed to the public from 12.30 p.m. on Thursday April 7 until 8 a.m. on Tuesday April 12.

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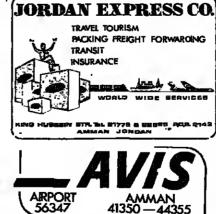
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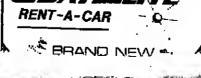


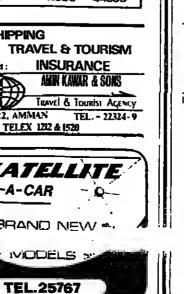
aro suhepmarket haro supermarket— Amman's largest supermarket featuring imported foods & liquic fresh fruit and vegetables daily as well as meny household items.

AT AL HUSSEIN HOUSING ESTATES OF RETWENTING STATES OF CREEKE HING CARPET





















Special seminar in Amman spotlights conditions of Jordan's women workers

This week a seminar is being conducted in Amman as a joint effort by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Jordan's National Planning Council. One of the issues of the seminar is to discuss the role of women within the labour force and see what it is that stands in the way of expanding their role. Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, Dr. Suleiman Abdel Ati and Dr. Fawzi Gharaibeh from the University of Jordan's Faculty of Economics and Commerce are presenting the following research paper at the seminar. It is the result of research they have made concerning the status, conditions and attitudes of women workers. Through the survey they statistically identify women's present role in Fordan's labour picture and relate women's attitudes toward their work, which shows some of the problems facing working women.

Introduction

Although females usually constitute approximately only half of the population in any given society, their participa-tion in the labour force varies depending upon the stage of development in that country and the social conditions and mores prevailing in it. It is, however, safe to state that women are economically active in the more developed societies than in the less developed regions of the world. 1970 statis-tics show that 39 per cent of the women in Japan were economically active while the per-centages for the Soviet Union, United States of America and the United Kingodm were 44 per cent, 30 per cent and 33 per cent respectively for the same year. All are highly industrialised societies. By contrast, only a small percentage of women participate in economic activities in the develop-ing countries. In India, for example, only 12 per cent are economically active, while their share in economic activities is smaller in the Arab countries amounting to less than 10 per cent. For 1972 in Jordan women constituted 3.5 per cent of the economically active population. in view of the tremendous

emphasis on social and economic development current in the Arab world, it would seem that the governments of the region should pursue policies designed to attract and induce more women to enter the labour force. With this very idea in mind, Jordan in 1976 held its first saminar on the "Lahour Force-Women" to ascertain the status of women's participation and ways and means whereby such participation could be increased. Some of the recommendations of that seminar have already been implemented. la particular a special departmeet for women's affairs was created in the ministry of labour designed to follow-up, implement and improve the recommendations of that seminar and in turn increase women's participation in the labour force.

The shortage of labour cur-rently felt in Jordan, even in the unskilled and semi-skilled categories will no doubt continue well into the future. It is, no doubt, not only e reflection of Jordan's intrinsic developmental needs, but reflects also Jordan's response to the develooment needs of the surrounding Arab countries. Thus it is not only a desire to alleviate the status of women for altruistic and social reasons alone that more women need to be drawn into more productive pursuits, but necessity of responding to the demands of development as well. It may be worthwhile to keep in mind Jordanian women have traditinnally been less prone to seek joh opportunities ahroad. Cultura! and social factors in Jordan and the surrounding areas

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have definitely prohibited such a movement so far. Thus it would seem that the entry of women into the Jordan labour market would tend to act as a stabilising factor of long dura-

Of an estimated population of 1.9 million in the East Bankof Jordan in 1975, 20 per cent or 382,000 people were active in the labour force. Of this about one third (125,000) were engaged in agricultural activities and another one third (127,000) in civil non-agricultural employment. Of those engaged in agricultural activities, one third were women while only 13.6 per cent of the non-agricultural labour were women in 1975.

In terms of the total labour force, females constitute 23.5 per cent of those employed in the social services and public administration sector and 16.5 per cent. In 1975 more than 70 per

cent of female employment in Jordan was in the social services and public administration sector. Two reasons for the concentration of women workers in this sector are: First, the field of social services is con-sidered more suitable for women and, second, the area of public administration includes education where girls in Jordan attend separate schools and are taught by women teachers. Besides, teaching is a socially acceptable occupation for women in civil non-agricultural institutions. 8332 women or 48 per cent of women's total employment in Jordan includes the education services.

Woman employment is negligible in most economic activi-tles aside from manufacturing and social services and public administration. Therefore, there is a need to attract more women into the labour force in those activities.

The purpose of this paper is to provide some basic information about the status of working women in Jordan such as age, education, marital status, etc. Moreover, women workers' income, attitudes towards work, on the job difficulties, family attitudes, etc. are analysed and evaluated.

To ascertain the conditions and some of the difficulties facing the working women in Jordan in economic activities other than those in the traditional fields of education and agriculture, a survey was conducted covering a textile factory, a pharmaceutical firm, a financial institution, a hospital and a social services institu-

This paper, based on a questionnaire attempts to assess the economic and social status and background of working women in Jordan. In addition it included some questions designed to ascertain some of the real prohlems facing working women. While it does not proclaim itself to be exhaustive, having

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depended on a limited sample of only selected work places not including women engaged in the teaching and other professions, it does give an idea of the status and problems of working women in certain sectors of the Jordanian economy. Needless to say, time and material limitations prevented the sample from being wider in scope hoping that later stu-dies will help to fill the gaps.

The survey

The questionnaire was designed and filled out by 189 (2.1 per cent of women working) working women in five institutions in the public and private sectors. The choice of the five institutions under study was meant to cover a wide spectrum of economic activities some of which are traditionally women oriented.

Most institutions are located in Amman. This fact, however, not expected to prejudice the results since about 71 per cent of working women are in Amman Governorate. Moreover, the education sector which employs about one half of the workers is excluded from the study since it has unique characteristics and merits a study by itself.

The questionnaire is com-posed of fifty five questions which cover the social and educational status of working women, type of work, income, work bours, and difficulties facing those women. Moreover the women were asked to express their views about their work and attitudes of members of their families toward work.

The analysis

Analysis of the collected data will conform as much as possible to the main sections of the questionnaire.

Marital Status

The study reveals that the great majority of the surveyed women are single. Specifically, 71 per cent of those women have never been married, whereas 21 per cent are married, and the rest (8 per cent) are either divorced or widowed. The high percentage of single women workers may explained by two possible reasons: They are more inclined to look for joh opportunities because of less home responsibilities or institutions favour single women in their employ-ment policies. It is interesting to note that all women employed in the Hussein Pharmaceutical Co. are not married whereas only 52 per cent of those in the Hussein Social Institute are not married. It was discovered, however, that the pharmaceutical company hires only single females and as soon as one of its single females gets married she is discharged.

Age

The survey shows that most women workers are relatively young. 84 per cent of the surveyed women are 35 years old or less, while 96 per cent of the total are no more than 45 years of age. The average age nf the woman worker is about 28 years.

It is apparent that older women tend to work in social institutions and hospitals. More than one third of the women workers at Ashrafia Hospital and the Hussein Social Institute are older than 35 years. Conversely, almost all of the women employed in the companies and the Central Bank are less than 46 years old. The probable reason for the concentration of young women in these institutions is that they have been established fairly

Education

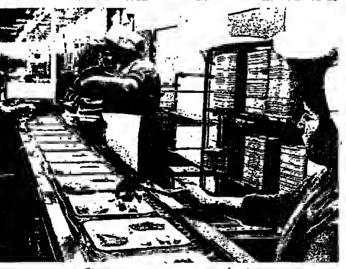
The survey indicates that 42 per cent of the women in the sample have a minimum of secondary education: 22 per cent secondary, 11 per cent junior college, and 9 per cent college education. Most of the women with college education, however, are employed in the Central Bank.

Women with the compulsory level of education (elementary and preparatory) seem to have ample employment opportunities. Forty six per cent of the women employed in the sample fall into this category. Only 12 per cent of the women in the sample are illiterate, and all of these work in the Jordan Clothing Co., Ashrafia Hospital, and Hussein Social Institute.

Occupation

The study reveals that the surveyed women are employed either as manual workers, administrators (secretaries). with very few exceptions, even those with college education do not occupy technical or upper level managerial posts. The analysis shows that al-

though 9 per cent of the women in the sample hold a college degree, only 2 per cent of this category hold jobs which require this kind of education. The implication is that college education among women is neither appreciated nor fully utilised. On the other nursing, which seems most suitable as an occupation for women, suffers from the lack of educationally qualified women in this field. Out of 29



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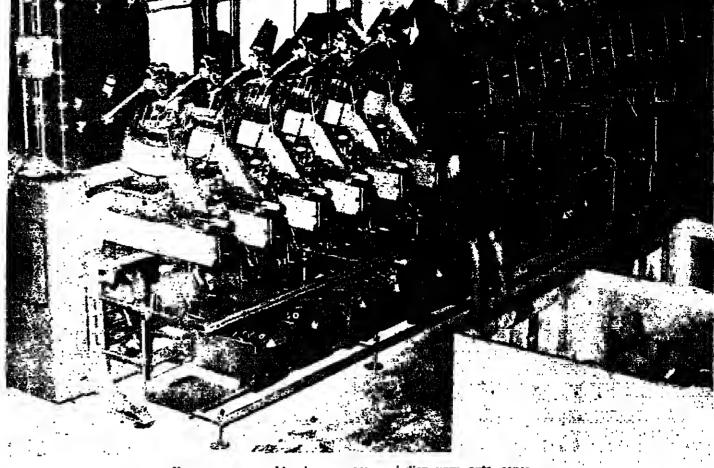
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Young woman working in a company winding yarn onto cones.

women who are employed at Ashrafia Hospital as nurses only 8 of them (28 per cent) hold nursing dinloma and the rest attained a lower level of education.

Among the most important reasons for seeking employment, financial inducement was given as a prime reason. Forty two per cent of the responses state that the most important reason for seeking paid emplovment was the income factor, while 24 per cent of the responses state that they worked to prove that women can hold ioo or a position as successfully as men, - 18 per cent worked out of boredom and 15 per cent stated that they worked to utilise their attained education.

Most of the surveyed women did not face any difficulties in securing their oresent jobs: 18 per cent stated that they had no problem in getting employ-13 per cent had difficulties, and a bare 6 per cent had great difficulties. However, the kind of difficulties encountered by those women depended upon the nature of the job. In institutions like Jordan Clothing Co. and the Hussein Pharmaceutical Co. it seems that employment needed strong recommendation and endorsement by friends of decision makers or influential community people before they could be employed. While in other institution such as the Central Bank an unduly long period of waiting preceded employment.

Respondents state that secretarial, typing, teaching, nursing and sewing jobs are better suited for women with academic or vocational training. The very few women who work as pharmacists, chemists and accountants prefer to stay on their present jobs. Moreover, several women think that the job should he suitable for women's physical and hiologi-cal characteristics.

Daily work Lours

It was found that daily work bours for the surveyed women ranges from 6 hours in the Central Bank to more than 10 hours in the Hussein Pharmaceutical Co. However, the women who work for more than 6 hours a day, especially at the Hussein Pharmaceutical Co., complain that they have a very long working day. It is surprising, bowever, that only 34 per cent of all the women expressed the wish that daily work hours be reduced.

Whenever the daily work hours are 8 or more, the work is either continuous or over two periods. However, 77 per cent of the women who work 8 hours or more prefer a continuous work day because this arrangement enables them to go home early to do house-keeping chores and to avoid traffic rush time, and only 23 per cent prefer the two periods.

Income

79 per cent of the surveyed women have a salary of JD. 50 or less and 95 per cent have a salary of JD. 100 or less. However, the average monthly wage is JD. 39. It is worth noting that 40 per cent of the women believe that they get the same wages as men in comparable jobs, 25 per cent believe they receive less wages, and 35 per cent do not know.

If the income brackets are indicative of the social status, then it may be presumed that 35 per cent of those families have less-than-average in-come or less than JD. 50 per month, 42 per cent have an average income. 16 per cent enjoy an above average income, and 7 per cent attain a high level income. The average family monthly income about JD. 78, exactly one half of which was earned by respondent indicating the cen-trality and importance of her

position and income in the family,

The analysis exhibits the po-

sitive correlation between the

income of the women worker and her level of education.

Transportation

The survey reveals that 43 per cent of the women face a problem in getting to and from work. Most of them do not have their private means of transportation and have to use the means of public transport, walk, or have transportation provided by the firm. Almost one half of those women use a taxi, 23 per cent go to work by hus including that furnish-ed by the institution, and 13 per cent go by the family car. A mere 14 per cent live within walking distance of the place of work.

Working with man

Women in general are not avert to working with men-on the same premises. Although 22 per cent of the women hold jobs that do not require work with med, it is shown that 91 per cent of the surveyed women do not preceive that they have any problems in working with men, and only 9 per cent see that they have some problems. However, some of the women state that they face a two-dimensional problem: One with the administration of the firm which they think is sometimes prejudiced against women and the other with their fellow workers wbo lack understanding of working

Family attitudes

The following analysis per-tains to attitudes of families of both single and married workers.

Single women

Only 15 per cent of the single women in the sample were faced with initial family objections to working outside the home, whereas 85 per cent faced no initial objections at all. The respondents indicated that those members of the family who objected most were the father, then the elder brother with the mother rarely objecting. The aurvey indicates that

family objections to women's work were overcome mainly through persuation, income in-ducement, and the mere passage of time. After a period of time family objections dimin-ished to a mere I per cent and the family changed its attitude and in fact started supporting the concept. However, single women workers did not have a clear idea concerning the possibility of working after marriage. Only 17 per cent of

those women state that they will continue working in the same jobs after marriage, 3 per cent plan to change their present jobs, 19 per cent will abide by their husband's wishes, 31 per cent will quit work-ing, and 30 per cent do not know what they will do. Conversely, 44 per cent of those women will quit after having children.

Married women

The sample included 39 married women, 5 divorcees, 11 widows. These women seem to face problems of their own. Only 11 per cent of the husbands and 18 per cent of husbands families object to the wife working outside the home. However, 73 per cent of those women think that there are conflicts between their home duties and job requirements, but 93 per cent of them state that they could smooth out those conflicts and continue working. The troubles facing married women workers stem from pregnancy, children at preschool and children of school age, children's, healt's lack of appropriate nursarie and husband's unwillingness to belo in the home.

The investigation shows th 41 per cent of the married women think of leaving their jobs soon or at a later date. Only 46 per cent prefer to continue in their employment. Though women in the latter category believe that they will stay at work, only 35 per cent of them think they will continue until retirement and the rest (65 per cent) either will discontinue work before reaching retirement age or have not decided yet.

Conclusions

A way of life that has pre-vailed for many centuries is now in the process of change. A change seemingly accelerated and baffling to some and very slow and inefficient to others. The forces behind this change, ostensibly desired by all strata of the society, are not only the blind forces of abstract economics, but the conscious and determined will of aware women, decision makers, and politicians. The mood of development prevalent in twentleth century societies makes such a trend a desired end in itself. Development economics, a tool of the welfare state necessita-tes the participation of more persons in the economic order. In order to achieve such participation, women had to be emancipated from the veil, symbol of many centuries of ignorance, drudgery and subjugation. Whether as an end in itself

-- human equality -- or as a means to achieve a better standard of living for all me-

mbers of the society, women had to stop being wards, o jects and had to become e tities in their own right. In this spirit, Jordan held I

first seminar on women April of 1976. The goals of th seminar were manifold but e sentially its spirit was bo pragmatic and humanitaria Pragmatic, since more han were needed to commence at run development plans and pr jects, and humanitarian, atter pting to place emphasis on t merit of the individual rath than his sex. The semina-major premise was that socia al change had to be channelle accelerated, and directed. It in that spirit that the prese research was undertaken

No doubt the findings of o research bear witness to t forces of change in Jordania indeed Arab, society. The init resistance to change, perha out of respect to tradition mores soon gave way to fruits. Indeed, in most cases t resistance soon turned to esquisal and defense. It must emphasised that there is no ing in our heritage that leg lated against women parti; pating in economic or publifie. If anything, the contra is more true.

As was expected wom : . . the labour force in Jorde 1 stitute a small Mostly, these women are you_ of age, single and with re tively low level of education They are not apprehensl about work and many this their work is a challenge to wercome in itself. These far explain their absence in his er, or even in most cases, m die management positio Some of the respondents th ught there was an inherent pr judice against them althou-the majority thought they we treated fairly and paid equ-ly as men. Married women wi children face additional pro children face additional present lems of child and home carNET Long hours and transportati were problems to many.

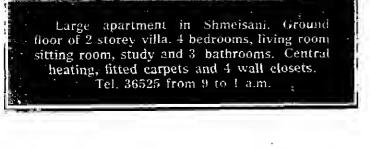
Women's attitudes towa work, even with men w positive. Whatever familial jections initially existed wards single daughters wive's working soon fadaway. They themselves, in a dition to their families, so saw themselves as economic ly active producers. On f whole their attitude as well the attitude of those arou them, whether family or enloyers, was evolutionary, pd/JSV tive and tolerant.

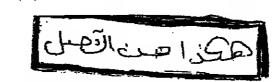
The issue is not whether V. work: That has been decid Rather it was question of e panding horizons, providi opportunities, identifying rol providing needed labour, a self-fullfilment.

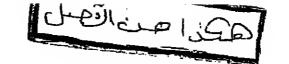
CONTRACTOR



Jordanian giris undertake science training.







GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1977 by Chicago Tribuna

West vulnerable. North

NORTH

TAJ94

J 10 9 2 ◇ K 5 4 A 106 SOUTH ♠ A Q 10 98 ♡5

♦ Q873

4Q98 · Che bidding: Vorth East South West NT Pass 3 Pass Pass Pass Pass)pening lead: Jack of ♦.

Looking at-all four hands, our spades seems to he unreatable. However, an io chance.

traight forward. showed a halanced 16-18 setting trick. noints and South indicated hat he wanted to be in sympathy for declarer. East

ous defensive tricks, there a club discard. _ore, were the one diamond

and the ace of hearts. Two more tricks were needed to defeat the contract. Since it was unlikely that the de-

fenders had a trump trick, the club suit would have to provide those tricks. Also, West would have to hold at least A-10 in the suit to give the defenders a chance. At trick two, East shifted

to the jack of clubs! As the cards lie, declarer could make the contract by covering with the queen and later playing West for the ten. But he quite naturally pre-sumed that East would not lead the jack unless he had the ten hehind it, so he ran the jack to dummy's king.

Trumps were drawn in three rounds, ending in the closed hand, and a heart to the kiog lost to East's ace. maginative falsecard by Continuing with his planned East literally gave declarer defense. East led another club, and no matter what de-The auction was quite clarer did West had to score North hoth the ace and ten for the

We have a great deal of game, but preferably in a had to play exactly as he did buit, with his jump to three at each opportunity to set pades. With excellent sup- the contract. However, deport, North had no hesitation clarer should never have n contracting for the spade allowed East the opportunity for his brilliant piece : West led the top of his of chicanery. Had he won the liamond sequence, declarer first trick with dummy's ace played low from dummy and of diamonds and immediately East won the king. Since the conceded a trick to the ace of Hay to the first trick marked hearts, he would have heen leclarer with the queen of safe no matter what the delinmonds, that card would fenders did because dumrovide a discard for the low my's other heart honor neart in dummy. The obvi- would provide declarer with

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHO



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THE SUYUVA DOUPKA CAVE IN BULGARIA --There are numerous cave formations in Bulgaria. Speleologists have so far recorded about 1,400 sites, 274 of them being precipices and the remaining caves. It has been established that 125 of the caves have been used as either dwellings of places for religious and cult rituals during different historic periods.

The approach to most of the Bulgarian caves is rather restricted and therefore they are rarely visited.

Fortunately enough, however, a lot more equally beautiful caves are easily accessible. A great number of them have already been supplied with electricity and other facilities.

The Suyuva Doupka cave, near the village of Mala Brestnitsa, Lovech district, is easily approachable. Its enormous, solid formations whose striking resemblance to organ pipes is remarkable, have almost filled out the entire space.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



"I once got ottocked from behind."

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1977

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Excellent time to take your best ideas and talents from the past and do something definite and positive to make them work now. See those more experienced than yourself and get their support and hacking for whatever new course you want to puraue.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19] Seek out those persons who can give you the information you need and then use it wisely. You need challenge now. Gain new associates whose ideas are different from yours.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 201 Listen carefully to your hunches and follow them, since they are accurate now. Have a serious talk with a loved one and make the future brighter for both of you. Be wary of strangers.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Good time to have a conversation with partners and get mutual offnirs nicely worked out. Clear up misunderstandings of the past.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 211 Find a hetter way to handle your daily work so it is less tedious and more profitable. Show more enthusiasm for it.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get your creative talents working more intelligently and be more successful Plan more time for a loved one and increase mutual happiness.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use a more direct approach and have important talks with kin and get your mutual lives better coordinated. Find right gadgets to make home more functional. Pay bills promptly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Understand better what associates want and give them more support than you have in the past. Gather information you need so that you can produce more in the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Elevate your consciousness and you are able to improve your financial structure easily. Some money expert you know can also he helpful. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You understand

well how to gain personal aims now so do not waste any time in so doing, Enjoy company of good friends, CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Know where you are

headed and come to right decisions for the future, but doo't confide in others. Plan more time for a loved one. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feh. 19) See good friends and

get out of the steady routine that has you feeling stymied. Gain personal goals that have been difficult in the past. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You require more activity

in the outside world so he sure to arrange for it now, Contact a powerful friend who can be helpful to you.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. **APITO** ROODE DRIFOL WHAT THOSE GREY-HOUNDS WERE AT THE END OF THE RACE, GLENET Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Jumbles: PRIME LIGHT BOLERO KINGLY

What the professional assassin said he had—TIME TO KILL.

Footfike part

Answer here:

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ACROSS 35. 37. Grapity . Thick liquer Turn inside out 39. French pronoun Polishing 41. College degree: machines Drives slan ngly 42. Cameroons tribe 48. Skier's delight in the scale, 50. Mountebank 51. Normal **Sydem** hexadecyl Greek letter 52. Expels

49. Branching out SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE 8. Ennoble 9. Psychic Greek theater

5. Expressing **Cutting tool** direction DOWN 17. Quills Hundredw 1. The humanities 7. Plant cutter bird 20. Hawkeye State: Kundred Ornamental clock Treatment Withdraw big stick 36. Resign Distinctive lavors 43. Ali's forte 44. Is indebted 45. Weight unit : 46. Royal Automobi Club 47. Poorly 48. Old French coin



(Answers temorrow)

Football team Francis Scott Fencing sword He wielded the

4-7 50. Recto

10. Unit of work

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come to look at the last place I saw them."

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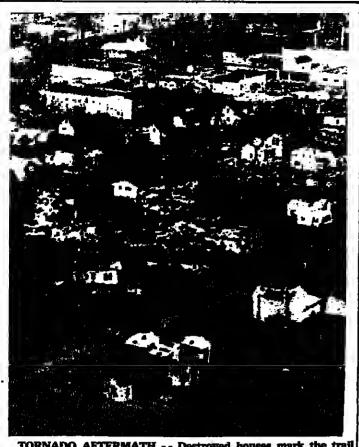


MUTT AND JEFF



I BET ON THE HORSES AND WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT I WON \$670 IN SIX RACES? AND THEN WOMEN -- BOX I HAD THE MOST BEAUTIFUL





TORNADO AFTERMATH -- Destroyed houses mark the trail of a tornado which overturned one house and broke others into fire wood as it made its way through Augusta, Michigan, Saturday afternoon. (AP wirephoto).

Gandhi blames defeat on propaganda

NEW DELHI, April 6 (R). — Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has defended her controversial younger son Sanjay against criticism and appeared to blame her shock electoral defeat on what she described as a massive propaganda campaign.

in an interview with the Statesman newspaper, the first since her Congress Party was crushed in last month's general elections, Mrs. Gandhi said she could not give credence to attacks on Sanjay by fellow Congress members.

Sanjay Gandhi has been blamed in part for the Cong-ress defeat for his influence during the 19-month emergency declared by his mother and for policies he advocated, particu-larly the sterilisation programme analysts believe lost north

India for the party.

Asked about criticism of Sanjay, the Statesman quoted Mrs. Gandhl as saying: "I mean, if things were so wrong, surely they should have said that before

She added: "The story that there was somebody guiding me privately from behind has no basis whatsoever in fact". Mrs. Gandhi's interviewer

by the electino results given the overall mood of the country, but he asked her what went wroog in ber own constituency where she was badly

The former Prime Minister said it was an oversimplifica-tion to talk of the mood of the country, "except that it is true that newspapers and exaggerated stories of what was happening have been spread a great deal... there was a massive propaganda campaign..."

Asked if she felt she had miscalculated in calling the elections, Mrs. Gandhi was quoted as saying: "so far as the government was concerned, the election was certainly free and fair. But we know in many places the situation was not entirely impartial," she refused to elaborate.

Mrs. Gandhi also said she was out of politics "just oow" an apparent reference to the tussle among senior members of the Congress over the

Vienna talks on Cyprus show no sign of agreement

VIENNA, April 6 (R). — Greek-Cypriot negotiators today preented written proposals for a hi-communal federal state in Cyprus as the letest round of talks on the future of the island oeared an end here with oo sign of agreement.

Greek - Cypriot spokesman Andreas Christophides said two documents were being preseoted: one on the basic prin-ciples for a federal state and

another on the powers and functions of a central govern-

The Turkish Cypriots, seeking safeguards against what they see as the possibility of discrimination by the larger Greek-Cypriot community, last week tabled their own proposals for a loose form of fe-deral administration.

Greek-Cypriot envoy Tassos Papadopoulos rejected the Turkish-Cypriot plan saying it would give too little power to a central government and too much to regional bodies.

The two sides are also dead-lncked on how much territory each community should occupy, and on issues of freedom of settlement, movement and property ownership.

The talks, which are led by the U.N. Secretary General's Special Representatives for Cyprus, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, end tomorrow, when a date is expected to be announced for their resumption

constant medical care.

KHARTOUM, April, 6 (ÁFP).

— Eritrean nationalist guerrillas siezed the important town Tessenei 30 kms from Sudan's eastern border yesterday, "arresting" 300 Ethiopian troops, Radio Omdurman re-

ported today. Eritrean "people's militia" forces were bunting 45 Ethiopian soldiers who escaped, the radio said. Tessenei had been under artillery siege by Eritrean Liberation Froot (ELF) guerrillas for three days during which Ethiopian forces suffered "heavy" losses in men and arms, according to the

Heavy pressure by guerrilla forces led to an Ethiopian attempt to evacuate the town, it said, adding that many Ethiopian tanks were destroyed Tessenei's minning works and electric power station wrecked in the fighting.

The daily Al Sahafa newspaper reported here today that Eritrean troops had occupied the town of Alingidder near the border after a day of fierce

According to Al Sahafa, most the Ethiopian garrison in the town were "exterminated" and an unspecified number gave themselves up to the Eritreans. Seven guerilias were killed and 51 wounded in the battle, the Khartoum daily

Quoting its correspondent in Kassala oo the Sudanese side of the border, Al Sahafa said 107 Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees entered Sudan last oight.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

HONG KONG, April 6 (R). — Mauritanian President Moktar Ould

Daddah arrived in Peking today for an official visit, his third to China, the New China News Agency reported.

TEL AVIV, April 6 (R). — Israeli bospitals accepted only emer-

gency cases today as doctors stayed a 24-hour strike in protest

against the government's failure to pay them salary increases under a recent wage agreement. Skeleton medical teams staffed

ICOSIA, April 6 (R). - President Makarios of Cyprus, who

Suffered a mild heart attack on Sunday, is continuing to make

satisfactory progress, a medical bulletin said today. It said Arch-bishop Makarios, 63, spent a quiet night and was still under

The fall of Tessenei and Ali Gidder means the secessionists

ELF guerrillas seize Tessenei, arrest 300 Ethiopian troops

border area, observers here Since the EPLF took Nakfa, giving them virtual domination of Eritrea's northern dist-

rict of Sahel, the guerrillas have stepped up their pressure on Keren, the main town between Eritrea's northwes border with Sudan and the capital, Asmara. Remaining Ethiopian units in the area are said to be in an

tion, according to reports reaching here. The ELF are thought to be holding back from any attempt to seize the bigger towns and the capital while talks oo unification move toward climax.

extremely tight military situa-

Two of Eritren's secessionist ments are to meet in Cairo early next month to try ELF-PLF.

ment, the EPLF, to join a com mon front, according to Mid die East News Agency report Sudan, fraq and the Palestine Liberatoin Organisation (PLO are said to be backing effort: to achieve unification of the Marxist EPLF and the two, other groups -- the ELF which is headed by a Revolutionary Council (RC-ELF) and its splin ter group, the ELF Popula Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF) according to MENA.

The RC-ELF and the ELF PLF are off-shoots of the or ginal ELF formed in 1961 (the year Eritres was absorbed into Ethiopia as a province after the late Emperor Haile Selassic

The ELF split in 1970, and the pif subsequently emerge. as a Marxist splinter of th

Owen's strategy on Rhodesia receives no welcome in Salisbury

SALISBURY, April 6 (AFP). -London reports suggesting that Foreign Secretary Dr. David Owen will propose that Britain should convene and chair a conference to devise a constitutioo for an independent black-ruled Rhodesia have not been well received here.

Both Premier Ian Smith and Foreign Affairs Minister Pieter Van der Byl are out of the country at present and no formal comment on the British strategy is available but government sources bave said that the idea will not be welcomed.

The sources pointed to the fact that Mr. Smith has refused to attend any constitutional conference without a basic formula first being devised, the Victoria Falls conference in 1975. and last year's Geneva conference being prime examp-

Government sources bere said that the British plan could well turn out to be another Geoeva, where argument over-detail bogged down the proceedings and the format accepted by Mr. Smith in the form of the Kissinger proposals was totally ignored.

The current division among the black nationalists would in itself presage an abortive

noting that while one nations list group was calling for ne tional referendum to resolv the black nationalist leads ship struggle, other nationalized the proposal.

pointed out that the apparer new British strategy also nored the oeed to resolve the nationalist leadership squable a factor Mr. Smith and th South African government n garded as important in pavir. the way towards any negtiations.

Mr. Smith was expected tagree to consider the Britis proposal on its merits but was doubtful whether he his government would find either acceptable or practicab in the current circumstance where the black leaders cou not agree among themselve let alone with the whites.

It is expected that Dr. Ow and Mr. Smith will discuss tl ... British initiative at their mee ing in Cape Town next wee; the sources said. But Mr. Smiis also likely to press t British envoy for bis views the referendum proposal suported by the Rhodesian at South African governments an essential first step in pr moting any form of form negotiation.

NEWS BUSINESS ECONOMIC AND

Unemployment in Western Europe could reach highest in 30 years

GENEVA, April 6 (R). — Un-employment in Western Europe this year could be the highest World War Two, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) said in its annual survey today.

The survey said Western

Europe's recovery from econotum in the secood half of 1976 and there was little sign of a sustained upswing in the immediate future.

The prospect was that an alunsatisfactory rate of growth would be unchanged or even slow down this year. But last year's average 10.5 per cent inflation rate in

Western Europe was likely to drop to nine per cent this year, the survey said. The 31-natioo ECE, which includes the communist East

European countries, will issue a separate report later on East European economic developments, the survey said. It said imbalances in trade among West European countries, coupled with the trade surpluses of the Organisation

of Petroleum Exporting Coun-

tries (OPEC), had put mount-

ing pressures on the interna-

tional financial system "These pressures will cootinue to increase and there is a risk that lack of adequate international financial intermediatioo will become a restraint oo growth and trade," the ECE survey said.

The rate of growth in the volume of world trade this lt said such a boom year could be oo more than accelerate inflation, which half that achieved in 1976, the

survey said. It said the export-led growth some small countries were seeking depended oo a more vigorous development of domestic demand in large countries. But the survey warned of the dangers of a coocerted eco-

nomic effort by the major in-

dustrialised countries to cut

It said such a boom would accelerate inflation, which had so far barely been brought under control.

The present preoccupation with reducing short-term inflatioo could be at the expense. of moderating it in the longterm, the sorvey said.

The ECE survey said domestic ecocomic policy should be complemented by an agreement on distrable and sustainable patterns of medium-term

unemployment by returning ra-pidly to earlier high levels of **OPEC** boosts crude oil production by 15.4%

VIENNA, April 6 (R). — OPEC countries boosted their productioo of crude oil by 15.4 per cent to an average 30.6 million barrels a day last year, -according to official statistics out yesterday.

The Organisation of Petrole-Exporting Countries (OPEC), in its latest monthly review, attributed the increase to a harsh winter which boosted demand for oil, a partial economic recovery of industrialised countries and increased

stockpiling in anticipation of last January's oil price hike.

Daily output rose steadily during the year, climbing from 28.1 millioo barrels in the first quarter to 33.5 million barrels in the final three months of

Largest increases were posted by Libya -- which boosted production by 30.6 per cent compared to 1975 -- and Saudi Arabia, which expanded by 21.2 per cent, the review said.

Saudi Arabia remained the largest single OPEC oil producer, lifting an extra 1.5 million barrels a day for a total daily extraction of 8.6 million

Other befty productioo incachieved by reases were (up 16.8 per ceot). Ecuador

The Saudis accounted for 28 per cent of total OPEC production, followed by Iran (19.2), Venezuela (7.5) and Iraq (also

However, Venezuela, along with Gabon, recorded inwer production levels, although output was sharply up in Gaboo during the final final quarter. the review added.

Production of crude oil in the 13 OPEC countries in 1975 totalled 27.2 millioo barrels a day -- 1.4 million barrels a day less than in 1976.

New York City faces bleak future

WASHINGTON, April 6 (R).

- Debt-plagued New York City faces a bleak prospect when federal loans run out next year, congressional investigators said

Even if it succeeds in balancing its budget, it is oot certain it can attract non-government funds, according to a report by the General Accounting Office, set up to monitor the city's pull-back from the brink of bankruptcy.

The investigators said Cooggress should oot agree to any buge rescue plan by the federal government. Any further loans should carry conditions to discourage the city from

borrowing.
Responsibility for returning

to financial health rested on the city itself, it said. But in another report, the office said New York would continue to have difficulty in cutting expenditures and under the best circumstances would face extraordinary financial pressures in the late 1970's and

Bangladesh, UAE expand cooperation

ABU DHABI, April 6 (R). — The Bangladesh Planning and Foreign Trade Minister, Dr. Mirza Nural Huda, had talks here today with United Arab Emirates (UAE) ministers on ways of expanding economic cooperation between the two countries, officials said.

Dr. Huda, who arrived here last night for a three-day official visit, met the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Seif Ibn Ghobash, who said later the UAE had agreed to send a diplomatic representative to Dacca before the end

of the year.

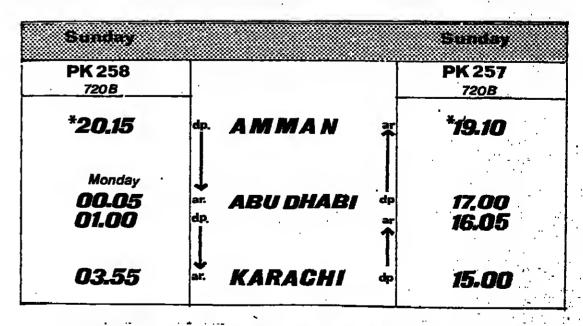
Mr. Gbobash said it was agreed in his talks with Dr. Huda that the best way to promote further economic cooperation between the two countries was through develop-ment institutions such as the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Ecooomic Development and the exchange of visits by the two countries chambers of merce.

conference, the sources said,

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LONDON **MARKET** REPORT

1.41 points: Transp at 222.78, a loss of 0.39; utilities at 107.14, a gain of 0.16, 16,600,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,200,000 during the last hour.

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices lost a little ground Wednesday on the New York stock exchange, where the industrial average lost a little more than one point in low trading.

until the government releases its March wholesale price figure

Most groups of shares ended the day oo a fixed to lower tone. Among the most active shares, Sears Roebuck lost 2 5/8 at 57 5/8 and Bally Manufacturing lost 1 3/8 at 24 1/8.

Analysts said the market kept a low profile today biding time

Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a 681 to 648

At the close the industrial average shows at 914.73, a loss of

Government stocks Wednesday closed a little below the day's highs while leading industrials finished around their lower levels, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 2.1 at 400.4.

Light buying interest and hopes of a small cut in the minimum lending rate tomorrow prompted gains of up to 5/8 after 7/8 in long-dated government loans, while shorts were around 1/4 higher. Leading equities ended a penny or so easier with little interest ahead of the Easter holiday, dealers added.

Mining shares finished above the day's lows as the gold bullion price rallied at the afternoon fixing, but Australians were mostly easier where changed.

GKN lost around 14p among leading equities after full year results and news of a £66.8 million rights issue while W.H. Smith gained 16p after its full year figures and ready mixed concrete edged a penny higher after results.

Insurances were generally a few pence easier, and figures from sun alliance, Phoenix and Guardian Royal Exchange saw Guardian Royal edge a penny higher while Sun and Phoenix lost 10p and 6p respectively. Banks were little changed while Sooe oils tended a few pence higher dealers said.

Price of gold closed in London Wednesday at \$148.60/oz.

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Housekeeper (full time) to look after

house with child.

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